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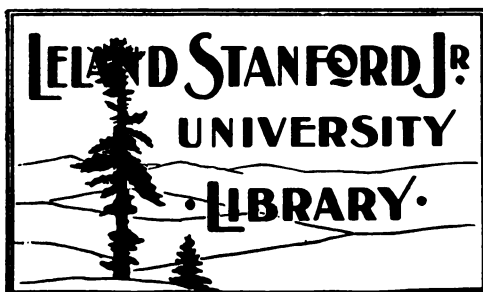
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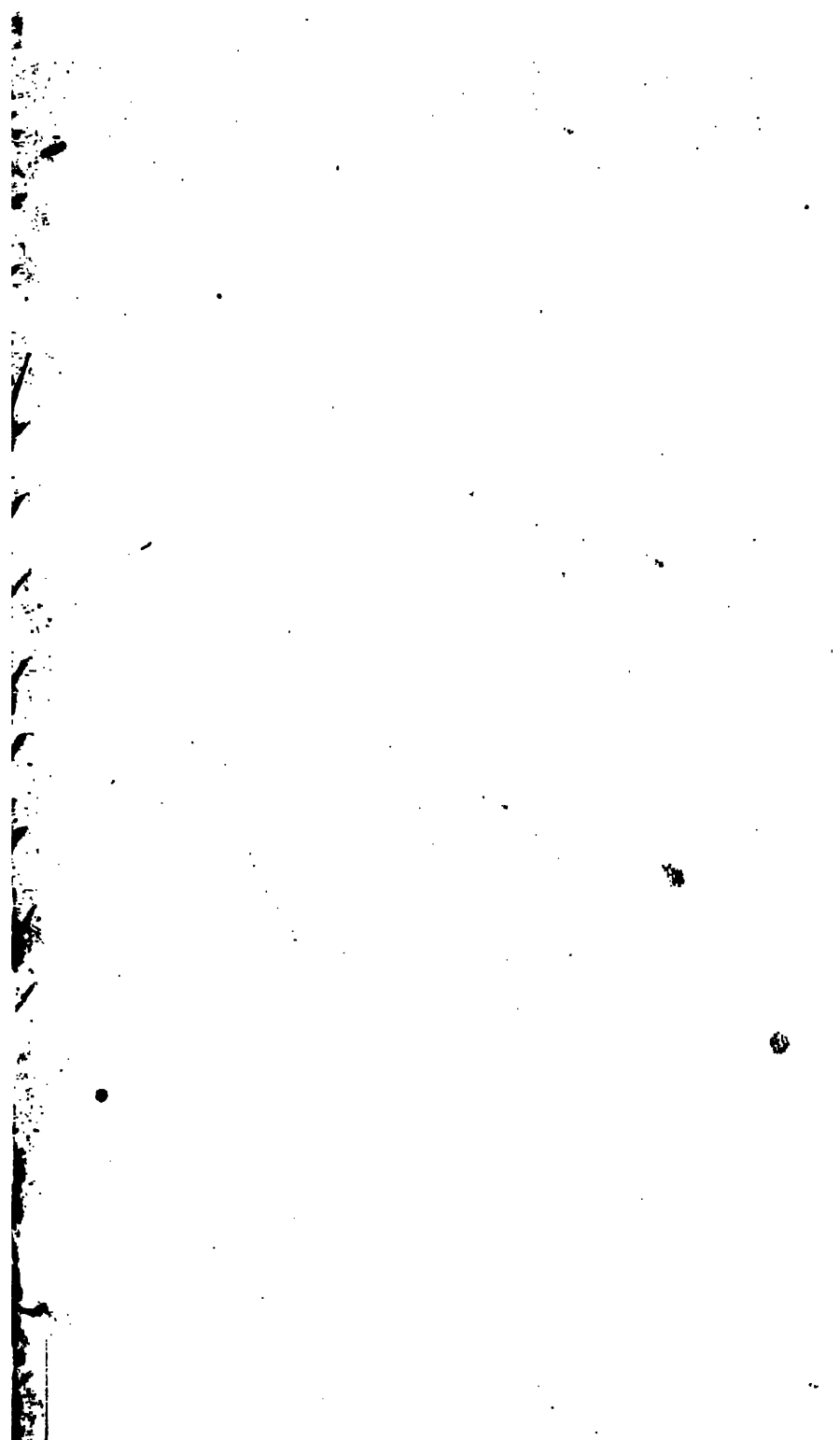


PRESENTED BY THOMAS WELTON STANFORD

---









*Drawn by Savage.*

TIARRARI,  
*Chief of the Bay of Islands,  
 (New Zealand).*

*Engraved by G. S. W.*

*London, Published by Murray, Fleet Street 1807.*

SOME ACCOUNT  
OF  
NEW ZEALAND;

PARTICULARLY  
THE BAY OF ISLANDS,  
AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY;

With a Description of  
THE RELIGION AND GOVERNMENT,  
LANGUAGE, ARTS, MANUFACTURES, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS  
OF THE NATIVES, &c. &c.

---

BY JOHN SAVAGE, ESQ. SURGEON,

And Corresponding Member of the Royal Jennerian Society.

---

" Remote in Southern Seas an Island lies,  
" Of ample Space, and bless'd with gentle Skies;  
" Where shelter'd still by never-fading groves,  
" The friendly Native dwells, and fearless loves;  
" Where the tall Forest, and the Plains around,  
" And Waters wide, with various Wealth abound."

E. H.

---

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1807.

9 9790

TO  
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
*EARL FITZWILLIAM, &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

IN dedicating the following pages to your Lordship, I am afraid I shall be thought presumptuous. It is very true, my Lord, they are unworthy of so great an honour ; but experience of your Lordship's kind and friendly condescension, leads me to hope they may meet with a reception they could have no pretensions to claim, on the score of merit.

The universal benevolence that so eminently distinguishes your Lordship's character, and which was so particularly ex-

tended to the native of New Zealand I brought to England, in supplying him with an abundant stock of valuable implements—the solicitude expressed for his instruction in the rudiments of the mechanical arts—and the approbation your Lordship was pleased to bestow upon his personal appearance, incline me to flatter myself that the following account of his native country will prove not altogether uninteresting to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's devoted, and  
Most obedient Servant,

JOHN SAVAGE.

London, May 3, 1807.

## PREFACE.

---

*IT will undoubtedly be expected that the author should give his reasons for submitting the following pages to the perusal of the public.*

*During his stay at New Zealand, he made some observations respecting the country, and its inhabitants, which were committed to paper; he also brought a native of the island to England, who supplied him with much information upon those subjects.*

*He found that many of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, had been described by successive navigators, but New Zealand, an island, as to extent and population, far superior to any of them, had not been spoken of by a*

*voyager since the time of Captain Cook ; and that justly celebrated character had visited parts of New Zealand very remote from those which he has attempted to describe.*

*These circumstances induced him to arrange his materials for the press.*

*That part of the work in which he has given directions for sailing into the Bay of Islands, with delineations of head-lands, will, he hopes, be deemed of some importance, as it may be of use to persons whose pursuits lead them to visit this excellent harbour.*

*The country, the religion and government, the arts, manners, and customs of the inhabitants, are faithfully described, and will, he flatters himself, prove interesting to the curious and intelligent reader.*

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SOME ACCOUNT  
OF  
NEW ZEALAND.

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*CHAP. I.*

Approach to the Coast of New Zealand—Entrance to the Bay of Islands—Caution to be observed in entering—Anchorage—The Natives—Appearances observable from the Ship—Supply of Refreshment.

---

**A**VOIDING relations of little importance I shall begin by stating, that on the 18th of Sept. 1805, we made the North Cape of New Zealand, which lies in 34 deg. 25 min. south latitude, and in 173 deg. 4 min. of east longitude.

I have delineated the appearance of the cape, and also the entrance to the bay of islands, together with other lands in its vici-

nity; all of which are particularized, and the bearings and distances given in the accompanying plate.

The weather being squally, with hail, rain, and thunder, we did not think it prudent to stand very near in with the land; but shaping our course east by south, the land still in sight on the 20th, we made the entrance of the bay, which bore and appeared as I have represented.

The rock at the entrance, in figure like the perpendicular section of a sugar-loaf, has deep water steep-to. After passing this rock the harbour is open to you, and good anchorage may be found in almost every part. There is one caution, however, necessary to be observed, which is, that in the centre of the bay are three rocks, covered at high-water: we touched on one of them, but as the water is deep close around them, we wore without sustaining any injury: perhaps, on account of these rocks, it would be advisable to enter the bay at half-tide.



*Upper Scotch, Near to Africa.*



*Remains to the  
top of Ireland.*

*Lower Scotch, or N. of Kent, or to W. of Africa.*



*Upper Scotch, Near to Africa, 7 Inches.*



*Book at the entrance of Cape Brit. N. E. by N. 2 Miles.*

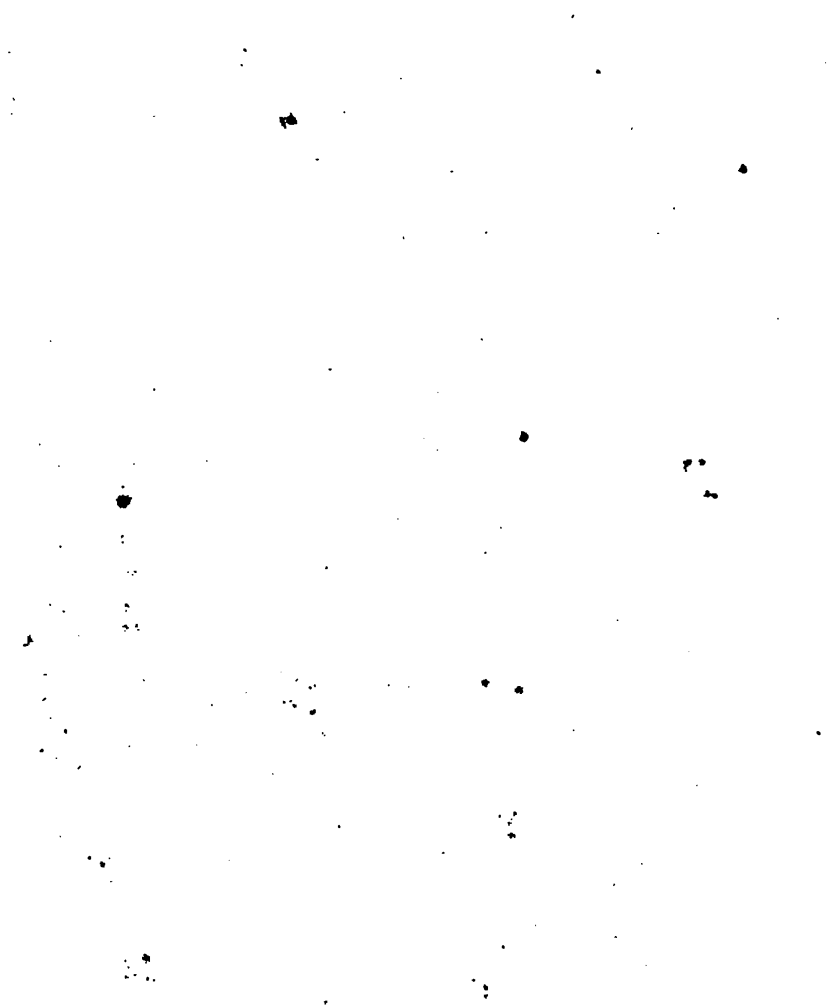


*Upper Scotch, South to Africa.*

*Islands del?*

*London, Published by Murray, Print Street, No. 7.*

*to 11/6 10/6*



Previously to entering the harbour it would be right to have two anchors ready, to guard against the gusts of wind that some times rush down between the high lands with great violence.

Good anchorage may be found in most of the coves in eight fathoms.

Immediately upon coming to an anchor we were surrounded by a great number of canoes, each containing ten or a dozen natives.

In a country that has been described as being peopled by a race of cannibals, you are agreeably surprised by the appearance of the natives, who betray no symptom of savage ferocity, and by the patches of cultivated ground in the neighbourhood of the bay; on each of which is seen a well-thatched hut, and a shed at a little distance.

These are the appearances observable from the ship; which, together with the abundant supply of fish and potatoes brought on board by the natives, tend for-

cibly to remove the prejudices you have imbibed from former accounts of this country and its inhabitants.

It is to be understood, that my remarks have been confined to the bay of islands, and the shores immediately surrounding it: a general account of New Zealand is therefore not to be expected; but as I conceive this bay of the greatest importance to all persons navigating those seas, both from the excellence of the harbour, and the abundant and reasonable supply of refreshment it affords, I shall proceed to communicate the result of my observations.

*CHAP. II.*

---

Particular Description of the Bay of Islands—Caution respecting the Natives—Country in the immediate Vicinity—Natural Productions.

---

**T**HE bay of islands, so called, in all probability, from a number of small rocky islets situated about its entrance, lies in 35 deg. 6 min. south latitude, and 174 deg. 43 min. of east longitude.

It is generally believed, that in entering this harbour there is no danger, but such as is readily perceptible. In going in, it is proper to keep to the starboard side, and to pass the section of the sugar-loaf at a very short distance.

The shores, as far as they are known, are so bold, that in beating into the bay,

no danger is to be apprehended from standing very near in with them. A prudent navigator of course need not be told that the lead ought to be kept going.

It is advisable not to suffer any natives to come on board until the ship is brought to an anchor, as the novelty of their appearance is liable to take off the attention of the seamen from their duty, independently of their being much in the way during the working the ship.

When the ship is brought to an anchor it would be unfriendly to prevent their coming on board in moderate numbers ; but it would be always prudent to be provided with fire-arms, and other means of defence, as at least one instance has occurred of their attempting to take a ship. Indeed, if appearances induced them to believe that there was a probability of their attempt succeeding, it is scarcely to be expected that they would not make it. The means of supplying themselves with an article they covet above all others, might

prove an irresistible temptation: I allude to iron, a metal of which they are so well acquainted with the value, that they will barter almost any thing they possess to obtain it. However, as I propose to speak of the character of these people hereafter, I shall, in this chapter, confine myself to giving some account of the shores immediately surrounding, and in the vicinity of this bay.

The country in the immediate vicinity of the bay is almost destitute of wood, though there are immense forests at fifteen or twenty miles distance. The soil is a light vegetable mould, but rich, as it would appear by the vegetation it produces.

There are several villages in the neighbourhood, and a great number of straggling huts: At the head of almost every small inlet, where canoes can be conveniently drawn on shore, a family, or sometimes two, are settled.

The circumjacent parts would undoubtedly afford great opportunities for botani-

cal research; but independently of the advantages to be derived from that pursuit, the timber and flax produced here may at some future time be found highly valuable.

The timber of which we have the most knowledge at present is the fir, which grows here to an amazing height, and of such dimensions, as to admit of being formed into a canoe capable of containing thirty persons, or in other words, five and six feet diameter.

Their weapons of war prove the existence of a hard wood somewhat similar to *lignum vitæ* growing in this country. This tree is more than a foot in diameter.

The flax is of a very superior quality in its native state; but there can be no doubt, but that it might be improved by cultivation. Its texture is beautifully silky, the fibres of great strength, and four or five feet long.

The fern grows here in great abundance; the root of which is held in great estima-

tion by the natives; and previously to the introduction of potatoes, was almost their only esculent vegetable. They call it Had-dawai, and the method of preparing it for food consists in beating it for some time with a stone, until it becomes soft; they then chew it, and after having extracted the glutinous substance with which it abounds, exclude the fibrous parts.

There are flowering shrubs and wild indigo in great abundance.

There is every appearance of a great scope for mineralogical investigation, though there is no reason to suppose that the natives are acquainted with the existence of metal of any kind in New Zealand, as I could not discover in their tools or ornaments any metal, but such as evidently had been procured from Europeans. There is a green semi-transparent talc, brought from the interior, of considerable hardness, with which they make their tools, and a number of ornaments. This had formerly been considered of great value; but in pro-

portion to the quantity of iron they obtain, their original implements formed of that material diminish in value among them.

As far as I could learn, they have no larger animal than the dog, which is a native here, usually black and white, with sharp, pricked up ears, the hair rather long, and in figure a good deal resembling the animal we call a fox-dog—the native name for which is Coraddee. It is possible the interior may produce quadrupeds of greater magnitude, all the others found here are such as we usually call vermin.

The immediate neighbourhood of this bay is unfavourable to ornithological enquiry, on account of the scarcity of wood; but I have no doubt the interior must abound in a great variety of rare and beautiful birds: the only species I saw that struck me as new, was a pigeon, of beautiful plumage, large size, and delicious eating. Cockatoos and parrots, in great variety, are said to inhabit the woods, as well as an infinity of small birds.

This bay abounds in fish of all descriptions usually found in the same parallel of latitude. The snapper and bream are uncommonly fine—the cray fish and crabs excellent, and the oysters, though not fit for a London market, on account of the irregularity of their shells, are well flavoured, and found in great abundance.

To such as are fond of cockles, muscles, and all the varieties of small shell-fish, the bay of islands must prove a most desirable place to visit: and here may be procured a great variety of rare and beautiful shells for the cabinets of the curious.

*CHAP. III.*  

---

**Town of Tipponah—Residence of a Chieftain—Confinement of Tippeehee's daughter for Disobedience—Dwellings of the Natives.**

---

**THE** capital of this part of the country, which is situated partly on the main land, and partly on a small island, is called Tipponah, and consists in the whole of about an hundred dwellings. On the main the dwellings of the natives are surrounded each by a little patch of cultivated ground; but the island is appropriated to the residence of a chieftain and his court, where no cultivation is carried on. This island is so exceedingly abrupt in its ascent, and consequently so easily defended against an enemy, that it is frequently the refuge of the natives in

time of war; answering all the purposes of a citadel of considerable strength: It is also their arsenal and general depot for articles of value in times of—peace—I was about to add, but, alas! these times are rarely known in savage life where the population is considerable.

Tippeehee, the chieftain, has a well constructed dwelling on this island, and a large collection of spears, war mats, and other valuables.

A short distance from the residence of the chief is an edifice every way similar to a dove cote, standing upon a single post, and not larger than dove cotes usually are. In this Tippeehee confined one of his daughters several years; we understood she had fallen in love with a person of inferior condition, and that these means were adopted to prevent her from bringing disgrace upon her family. The space allotted to the lady would neither allow of her standing up, or stretching at her length; she had a trough in which her food was deposited as often as

was thought necessary during her confinement, and I could not find that she was allowed any other accommodation. These privations, and all converse being denied her, proves that Tippeehee was determined to exhibit a severe example to his subjects; at least to such of the young ladies of this part of New Zealand as might be inclined to degrade themselves and their families by unsuitable alliances.

The long confinement, with all its inconveniencies, produced the desired effect, in rendering the princess obedient to the wishes of her royal parent. This barbarous cage, which is ornamented with much grotesque carving, still remains as a memento in terrorem to all the young ladies under Tippeehee's government.

The dwellings of the natives are usually about five feet high, the walls of which are wattled, and made close with rushes. The thatch is of strong bladed grass, and generally well applied.

The space the hut occupies is propor-

tioned to the number of the family: there is usually but one aperture or entrance, and is, in appearance, not unlike a bee-hive.

These are the common lodging-huts of the natives; their cooking operations, which, indeed, do not require a great number of vessels, or attendants, are carried on in a shed at a little distance from the hut, and which is formed by fixing four posts in the ground, about five feet high, on which is laid a flat covering of rushes.

*CHAP. IV.*

---

Personal Appearance of the Natives—Their Aversion from  
Spirits—Longevity—Native Women.

---

**THE** natives of New Zealand, at least the part of it I visited, are of a very superior order, both in point of personal appearance and intellectual endowments.

The men are usually from five feet eight inches to six feet in height; well proportioned, and exhibit evident marks of great strength.

The colour of the natives, taken as a mean, resembles that of an European gipsy; but there is considerable difference in the shades, varying between a dark chestnut and the light agreeable tinge of an English brunette.

Their countenances are in general open; and though you are not alarmed by any marks of savage ferocity, you clearly discover signs of undaunted courage, and a resolution not easily shaken.

The workings of the mind are readily discernable in most instances; but this country is not without its dissemblers; and particularly among those advanced in life are to be found some who can smile, and assent to your opinion, when their natural feelings dictate a frown, and a decided disapprobation of your conduct or sentiments.

The natives have a great aversion from spirits, and I do not find that they have any mode of intoxication among them; they are consequently robust, cheerful, and active, and probably, in many instances, live to a great age. I observed, that in a few persons the appearances of longevity were very strongly marked, though it is impossible to speak with certainty upon the subject, there being no positive criterion for determining the age of man. In some in-

stances we observe all the characteristics of old age at a very early period of life, while in others juvenility is protracted to an advanced stage.

Returning from this digression, I must say something of the fair part of the creation of the Bay of Islands, and there is really no great impropriety in the term, for many of the women were scarcely to be denominated brunettes. Their features in general are regular and pleasing, with long black hair, and dark penetrating eyes. The tattooing of their lips, and the quantity of oil and red earth with which they anoint their persons and hair, would not be agreeable to the taste of a refined European; but I can conceive to a New Zealand lover, their well-formed figure, the interesting cast of their countenance, and the sweet tone of their voice, must render them extremely desirable companions, to soothe his cares, and strew his path through life with flowers: for savage life has its cares and perplexities as well as that of the polished native of the most enlightened country.

Having given some account of the inhabitants of New Zealand, I shall proceed to say something of their religion and government, their occupations and amusements, and their ordinary customs and habits of life.

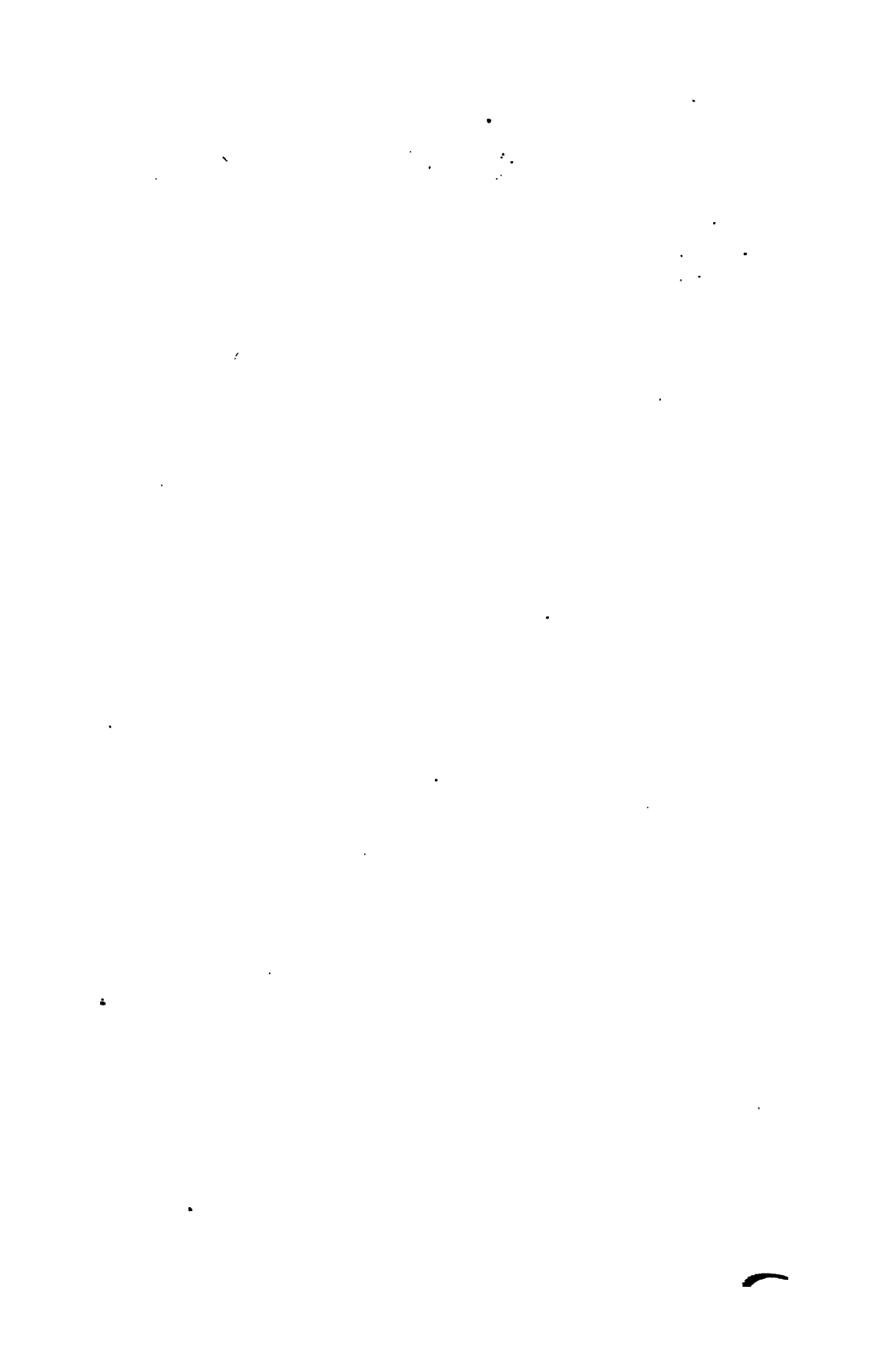
*CHAP. V.*

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Classes among the Natives—Religion—Their Adoration of the Sun and Moon—A New Zealand Deity—Cleanliness—Place of Sepulture.

---

AS this country is divided into small principalities, whose chieftains are almost constantly at war with each other, the wandering of the natives is prevented by its being rendered unsafe; a bond of society is therefore formed for the safety and protection of the members of each principality. This society is divided into classes, each distinguished by devices variously tattooed on their faces and persons. These classes consist in those educated for the priesthood, or the performance of their religious ceremonies; others to arms, by far the most





*Designed by*

*W. G. G. G. G.*

*A. New Zealand Society.*

*Printed and Sold by W. G. G. G. G.*

numerous class; and the remainder may be considered the *cannaille*, or vulgar multitude.

But little is known of the religion of these people; the chief objects of their adoration are the sun and moon; with the stars they are well acquainted, and have names for a great many of them; the moon, however, is their favourite deity. They believe it to be the abode of a man, who, at some distant period, paid a visit to New Zealand, and who they believe is still very anxious for its welfare and that of its inhabitants.

The annexed plate represents an ornament formed of the green talc I before mentioned, which they intend for a likeness of this protecting deity. It is worn round the neck of both sexes, particularly during times in which peril is apprehended.

When paying their adoration to the rising sun, the arms are spread and the head bowed, with the appearance of much joy in their countenances, accompanied with a degree of elegant and reverential solemnity: The

song used upon this occasion is cheerful and not destitute of harmony; while that made use of upon the going down of the sun is mournful, and accompanied by such actions as evidently denote sorrow for his departure.

The song upon these occasions is usually sung by one person, to which there is a chorus, in which the whole company join: and I believe that they not only unite their voices for the purpose of adoration, but that their hearts are also filled with the same sentiment.

The song used to the moon is mournful, and their accompanying actions denote a mixture of adoration and apprehension.

My short residence among these people prevented me from acquiring an intimate knowledge of their religion; I can, therefore, only mention such circumstances as cursory observation induced me to believe related to that subject: the native I brought to England with me wishing always to avoid any conversation on this head. Upon some

occasions I noticed that they were peculiarly observant of cleanliness; for instance, after cutting or combing their hair, they never make use of their hands to feed themselves, but are fed for one or more days after that operation by some one of their relatives.

The head seems to be generally considered an improper part to be touched by any kind of food, nor do they ever like articles of that description to be over their heads, though at some distance.

Between the beams of the ship were nettings filled with potatoes, under which the natives had a very great aversion from sitting. My reason for believing that this aversion was produced by ideas connected with their religion was, that they always expressed their disgust in the strongest manner, and that nothing but force could induce them to remain in that situation. They would enter no further into an explanation of their feelings than matta matta very bad.

Their expressions of horror upon these

occasions, however, were not greater than those of an Hindoo when touched, and consequently contaminated by a piece of animal food.

There are many other customs and ceremonies that appear to be dictated by a superstition connected with their religion, but as it would be impossible for me to speak with certainty upon the subject, I shall not venture any doubtful conjectures upon them.

They have an idea of a variety of rewards and punishments in a future state.

Near the town of Tipphoonah is an island appropriated to the purposes of sepulture, and is, in all probability, considered sacred.

One of Tippeehee's wives being sick, and thought to be past recovery, was sent to this island to end her days: her majesty had two female attendants, who ministered to her wants till death released her from her sufferings.

The graves on this island are marked by pieces of wood at the head and foot, and

preserved from disturbance by the superstition of the natives.

This singular practice of sending a person to die in a particular place affords a striking instance of the similarity of customs between two countries situated at a great distance from, and which, probably, never had any communication with each other: the Hindoos deposit their dying patients in the Ganges.

*CHAP. VI.*

---

Government—Chiefs of the Interior—Chiefs of the Coast—  
Power of the Chief—Consultation with Elders—Civil Power—  
→Punishment in criminal Cases—Tiarrah.

---

I believe the form of government of this part of New Zealand, and perhaps of the whole island, to be aristocratical, and hereditary. On the coast it is administered by chieftains, who are of inferior consideration, and probably subservient to those who govern the interior.

I am led into this conjecture by the accounts of the natives, who, when speaking of their ruler at this part, evidently considered him as a personage of small note compared with other chiefs dwelling at a considerable distance in the country.

The chiefs of the Bay of Islands not only walk, but walk barefoot; but those of the interior they describe as being carried in a sort of vehicle on the shoulders of men whenever they vouchsafe to go abroad.

This vehicle, as far as I could learn, is not distinguished by much elegance, and, from the account of the natives, it very much resembles what in England is called an hand-barrow.

But notwithstanding this want of elegance in the vehicle, it will not be supposed that the monarch, if so he may be stiled, is destitute of the means of state and parade; when it is considered that upon many occasions he is attended by some hundreds, or even thousands of dauntless warriors, armed with spears and battle-axes, and decorated with war-mats, feathers, &c. He is, therefore, by no means that contemptible being that Europeans, upon a first idea, would imagine.

The chieftains of the coast are, however, deficient in this splendour, but they are no

less formidable when commanding a fleet of war canoes.

Though the power of the chieftains appears to depend upon success in arms, yet they do not undertake any warlike enterprise without a consultation of the elders, nor probably without endeavouring to find out how the destinies are disposed towards them.

When war is determined upon, the conflict must be dreadful. They have no idea of any thing short of conquest or death, and they engage in the battle with a firm reliance upon the former, though they are prepared for the latter by having no dread of it.

The warlike operations, whether carried on by land or water, are in general guided more by personal valour than by a judicious disposition of their forces. Success is therefore most likely to crown the most numerous tribe, though it is not universally the case.

The onset is accompanied by threaten-

ing gestures, shouts, grimace, and other tokens of defiance, which, to an European taciturn, would appear extremely ridiculous, and, to an indifferent spectator, at least ungraceful and unbecoming, though they would strike both as exceedingly terrific.

The elders have great weight in the councils of the chiefs, and in all affairs, excepting those of a military description, they decide independently of them, though the authority of the chiefs would undoubtedly enable them to prevent the elders from carrying any projected measure into execution, should they feel disposed to exert this authority.

Thus, though the government is purely aristocratical, and probably abounding in wise and salutary laws; the local circumstances of most of the states require that its civil forms should yield to military discipline and etiquette: but during their short intervals of peace they consider themselves amenable to civil power, if such a term is admissible.

There are modes of punishment among them in criminal cases; but I apprehend, in most instances, it is summary, and no way depending upon a cool and dispassionate investigation of the circumstances of delinquency, but rather the result of an hasty and partial decision of the passions.

A case in point occurred a short time previously to my visiting the Bay of Islands: a native, named Awkeeterree, had been some time absent from the tribe to which he belonged, and upon his return discovered that his wife had been unfaithful to him: he immediately went in quest of her paramour; he found him on the beach, and going behind him, armed with an European cutlass, he nearly severed his head from his body. It does not appear that he offered any violence to the wife upon this occasion, but, content with removing the immediate cause of his dishonour, he discarded his wife, and took another to replace her. So far from being censured for this act of outrage, he was, on the contrary, applauded

for prompt administration of summary justice. He was of noble blood; but, had he committed an act not sanctioned by law or custom, I am inclined to believe that this circumstance would not have protected him from the vengeance of the relatives of the deceased.

Hanging is one of the punishments of New Zealand, but I will not take upon myself to say what crimes are thought to deserve it; it is, probably, theft: they express a great abhorrence of this crime, and, among themselves, I believe their practice corresponds with their professions of honesty, but it can scarcely be expected that they should be proof against the temptations of European articles.

The chieftain of this part is named Tippeehee, but he was absent during my stay here, and Tiarrah, his brother, a likeness of whom is prefixed, administered the government in his stead. Tiarrah's character is mild, and rather deficient in energy; that

of Tippeehee is the reverse, he having, it is said, a good deal of the tyrant in his disposition.

I have said but little concerning the religion and government of the natives of the Bay of Islands; there is considerable difficulty in obtaining information on these heads; independently of which, they are subjects that, in my opinion, require to be handled with great caution, even by those who are well qualified to treat of them; the less, therefore, according to my judgment, that is said upon either the better; and, probably, were we resident among them, we should find this line of conduct necessary to our personal safety.

Presuming, therefore, that their form of government is such an one as is approved of, and supported by the common consent of the natives; and that their religion, whatever its fundamental principles may be, such as the mass of the people are well contented with, I shall not venture to interfere with

the administration of the one, nor dispute the tenets of the other; but proceed to relate what information I have acquired respecting their more common habits of life, customs, arts, &c.

*CHAP. VII.*

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Character of the Natives—How far they are Cannibals—Their affectionate Disposition—Upsetting of a Canoe—Moyhanger's Determination to visit Europe—Parting with his Kindred—Meeting of Friends—Mode of Salutation.

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IN New Zealand, as in all uncivilized countries, the passions are the principal guide to the actions of its inhabitants: but in this island I conceive those actions are very much restrained, either by the superintendence and authority of their chiefs, or by a natural proneness to affection; or, perhaps, by a union of the two causes: certain it is, however, that a great degree of subordination and affection is observable among them upon all occasions.

The natives of this island have hitherto been considered cannibals of the worst de-

scription, but I apprehend their character, in this respect, is not so horrible as represented; for although they acknowledge that they have been driven to the dire necessity of eating human flesh, in times of great scarcity of food, yet it does not appear that they have any predilection for the practice: the motive which impels them to this inhuman deed, as customary at present, is vengeance, but even this passion is not pursued without limitation. Thus, after a conquest, the victors do not devour the whole of their prisoners, but are content with shewing their power to do so, by dividing the chief of the vanquished tribe among them: he is eaten, it is true, but I do not believe that food is the inducement. It is probable that an European, who should act with hostility toward them, would be treated in the same way, but if cast defenceless upon their shores, I have reasons for believing he would meet with far different treatment.

There can be no doubt but that the introduction of potatoes has saved many

lives, for they certainly give that root a decided preference to human flesh, under every circumstance except that before stated.

The manners of these people are particularly kind and affectionate upon all occasions; one or two instances, of a very striking nature, I observed during my stay here.

We had constantly a number of natives on board the ship; many remained two or three days without visiting the shore, and others visited it daily. One day, it blowing very strong, a canoe, in which were women and children only, attempting to approach the ship, upset; the lamentations of those on board the ship were expressed in a most affecting manner; but we were too much engaged in lowering down a boat to save the lives of the poor creatures, to attend to those who were expressing so much apprehension for their safety. Happily the boat saved every life: the women clung to the canoe with one hand, and in almost every instance supported a child with the other, their own safety appearing

evidently to be a secondary consideration. Their situation for some time was extremely perilous, and that of the natives on board the ship truly pitiable, till they found that the boat arrived in time to rescue the women and children from a watery grave; then their distress gave way to the most tumultuous joy: and when the poor half-drowned shivering females and their children were brought on board, the congratulations on their escape, and their kind and soothing attentions, were such as would by no means have disgraced the moral character of the most refined European; those who had remained on board immediately stripping themselves of their mats to cover their friends or relatives, who had a much greater occasion for them.

It was upon this occurrence only that the natives received any strong liquor; I prevailed upon them to take a little wine, which their confidence in me induced them to receive as a medicine to prevent the effects of cold; shewing, however, the greatest

solicitude for the health of their children by helping them before they took any themselves.

The likeness I took of Tiarrah was so striking, that it gained me a great degree of popularity among the natives, and many of them came a considerable distance to see it; several offered to accompany me to Europe, and I selected one, whose countenance pleased me, for the purpose of bringing to England. He was a healthy stout young man, of the military class, and connected with families of the first consideration in these parts.

This man, whose name is Moyhanger, accompanied me to London, and furnished me with much information concerning his country during the time he remained with me; I found him a most affectionate kind-hearted creature, and parted with him reluctantly: a favourable opportunity occurring in a few weeks after my arrival for his return, with Capt. Skelton, of the Ferret, South Whaler, who I knew

would treat him with the greatest kindness, I was induced to recommend his departure. The ample stock of tools he took with him would render him superior, in point of riches, to any man in New Zealand; and there is not a doubt but the example of his success will induce many of his countrymen to try their fortune, whenever an opportunity for emigration may offer.

The regret at parting between this native and myself was equal on both sides; he held my hand at taking leave a considerable time, during the whole of which he wept, and appeared to suffer exceedingly: I reminded him of his riches, and the man of consequence he would become upon his return to his own country—of his power to entertain all his friends by a recital of the wonders he had seen, and the knowledge he had acquired: he admitted it all, and the idea pleased him, but he left me shedding tears, and assuring me that I might expect him again when he had distributed his wealth, and made some family arrange-

ments he considered of material consequence.

The parting with his relatives previously to our leaving New Zealand was remarkably interesting. Moyhanger had remained on board the ship several days before our sailing, happy in himself, and determined to see the world; his friends and relatives came daily to see him—some approved, and some condemned his resolution; but Moyhanger remained unshaken, and the time arrived when he was to go through the ceremony of taking leave.

The canoe containing his kindred came alongside, and as soon as it was made fast to the ship, Moyhanger's father came on board. After a little preliminary discourse the father and son fell into each others arms, in which situation they remained near twenty minutes, during which time the right eye of the father was in close contact with the left eye of the son; abundance of tears were shed, and a variety of plaintive sounds uttered on both sides. The vener-

able appearance of the father, who is of their religious class, made the scene truly interesting.

When this ceremony was concluded with the father, Moyhanger descended to the canoe, and embracing his mother, mingled his tears with her's, in a similar way to that which had just taken place between the father and himself—the same plaintive sounds were uttered, and evidently a great deal of affection expressed on both sides; but the time taken up in parting with his mother was not more than half of that which had been employed in taking leave of the father. His brother came next; when a similar scene of grief occurred, but of shorter duration: his sisters were embraced by him, but in a less ceremonious manner.

This interesting ceremony being concluded, Moyhanger ascended the ship's side, and all parties appeared chearful and happy.

In the early part of this parting scene, the appearance of affliction was so great, that I was induced to interrupt it, by desir-

ing that no separation might take place between friends that were so much attached to each other; but I found that it was a matter of course, whenever a native quits his parents, and that I should offend all parties by retracting my permission for Moyhanger to accompany me.

I wished to make a parting present to the venerable father, and I thought that some poultry might be acceptable: the old man declined every thing I could offer—however he had no objection to my making presents to any other part of his family; and we accordingly very soon got the better of this difficulty.

When the canoe left the ship, the father and mother kept spreading their arms, and looking toward heaven, as if supplicating the protection of a superior power in behalf of their son, during the whole time they remained within sight.

The meeting of friends after a separation is also remarkable. If the absence has been short, the ceremony consists in embracing,

mingling their tears, and moaning in company for some time; but if the absence has been of long duration, the female relatives of the absentee express their joy upon his return in a most extraordinary and painful manner: they scratch and disfigure their faces with broken pieces of shell, so as to produce considerable suffering.

This custom must prove exceedingly distressing, if the male branches of a family were much in the habit of wandering.

Poor Moyhanger has two sisters, one of them a very fine girl; and I much fear that their joy will be so great at his return to them, as to produce a dreadful disfiguration of their countenances.

I have mentioned these instances to shew that affection is a very prominent feature in the character of a New Zealander.

The mode of salutation here is similar to that practised in other parts of the South Sea: that of bringing the noses of the parties in contact. This ceremony took place between Moyhanger's friends and myself at parting.

*CHAP. VIII.*

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Polygamy—Children—Mode of carrying the Children—Tattooing—Cloathing of the Natives—their Dress and Ornaments.

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**POLYGAMY** is permitted among these people, and a man does not appear to be satisfied in all cases with one female of a family, but in some instances espouses several sisters at the same time; Tippeehee had four sisters as his wives, besides several concubines: he was far advanced in years, and had become paralytic; a combination of these circumstances had probably induced him to try the effects of a change of air.

The children here appear to be treated with a great degree of parental affection. They are robust, lively, and possess, in general, pleasing countenances; their actions

are totally unrestrained by cloathing, or bandage, which must undoubtedly lay the foundation of their future hardihood and healthy constitution.

The mode of carrying the children, if not the most graceful, is certainly not the most inconvenient. The child is placed astride on the shoulder of the nurse, who secures it in this posture by one of its arms; the other being left at liberty, it employs it in playing with the ornaments on the head of its mother; and as these are sometimes numerous, consisting of feathers, shells, buttons, and sharks teeth, the child is provided with an ample source of amusement.

In early infancy the child's ears are pierced, and the puncture gradually dilated by various soft substances, until an aperture is formed capable of receiving two or three fingers: This is considered a beauty; it is certainly a convenience, for not only are a variety of ornaments suspended from this loop-hole, but their smaller tools, needles, &c. bear them company.

I believe it is not customary to tattoo the children until they are eight or ten years of age; indeed at an earlier period the operation would be attended with considerable danger, from the inflammation that would be excited: even later in life the effects are sometimes so severe as to produce a great degree of fever, and some cases have occurred where death has been the consequence.

The operation of tattooing, which the natives call amoco, is usually performed in the following manner.

The device being marked out with a piece of burnt stick, or red earth, the skin is punctured with the sharp point of a piece of bone, into which a vegetable fluid is inserted: as the pain is considerable, a portion only of the intended figure can be depicted at one time; as the inflammation abates they continue their work, but it is not without a great degree of suffering that they arrive at the honour of a complete tattooing: however, as honour is the reward, and this honour is bestowed chiefly upon those

intended for the profession of arms, it would be highly unbecoming their military character to complain of hardship in submitting to it.

In the likeness of Tiarrah the tattooing is completed: I have only exhibited his face, and though he in all probability suffered considerably from having it, as they conceive, so highly ornamented, yet his suffering must have been very much increased from having other parts of his body operated upon in the same manner.

The pantaloons, particularly the posterior part, are in general very highly embroidered, and of which they are not a little vain.

Those intended for the performance of their religious ceremonies have only a small square patch of tattooing over the right eye.

The women suffer but little from this barbarous custom: a small spiral figure on each side the chin, a semicircular figure over each eye-brow, and two, or sometimes three lines, on each lip, are all they are required to submit to. Their

lips are naturally thin, and well formed, but so preposterous are their ideas of beauty, that they endeavour to render them as thick as possible by this operation.

The clothing of the natives of this part of New Zealand, and probably of the whole island, is, upon ordinary occasions, not more abundant than the season requires.

The common covering is a mat, composed of strong bladed grass, and so thickly woven, that it must prove an excellent defence against the heat of the sun, and would certainly keep out a long continued rain : it is in effect a complete thatch, and being of such a length, as to reach half way down the thigh; when they are seated, or squatted down, their figure very much resembles a large bee-hive, super-mounted with the head of a New Zealander.

It does not appear that they have ever thought of any artificial covering for the head, but the mode of dressing their hair, in all probability, is found to supersede the necessity.

The hair is collected all round the head and combed upward, so as to be secured on the crown by ligatures and bodkins, where it forms a knot of considerable bulk; which having a great quantity of red earth and fish oil incorporated with it, as well as with the whole of the hair, sufficiently protects the head from all inclemencies of the weather. Europeans have hitherto given the preference to white powder, to which they have added unctuous substances, which modern times have enabled them to render more agreeable to the noses of their part of the world, by the addition of perfumes of various denominations. But the taste of an European is not to be disputed.

The ordinary clothing of both men and women is exactly similar, so that the only distinction is in their faces, and the heads of the females, which have usually a greater number of ornaments than those of the men.

It is really curious to observe a family of natives seated as I have mentioned. They

give you the idea of a village, composed of a number of small huts, one of which is formed by each individual: their heads, at a distance, may easily be mistaken for chimneys.

Their mats being fastened at the neck only, they are soon thrown off; and as they are not worn when any active exertion is required, the facility with which they disengage themselves from them is found a great convenience.

The dress of the natives consists in a mat finely wove of the native flax, and its glossy appearance, with a fringe all round, renders it by no means an inelegant sort of mantle. These mats are made of greater dimensions than those used as ordinary covering: they are fastened at the neck only, but are usually wrapped round the figure, and retained in that situation by the hands of the wearer. In cold weather this article of dress is sometimes applied on the outside of the common covering mat, and as this is, from long wearing, or some other cause,

frequently not the most cleanly, the outer garment in many instances conceals what is not well suited to meet the eye of cleanliness or delicacy. The hair, whenever the dress mats are worn, is well powdered and pomatumed, in which feathers, sharks' teeth, pieces of bone, European buttons, beads, bugles, &c. &c. are fastened, instead of broaches, or other ornaments.

The same articles are collected for necklaces and bracelets, though they make these ornaments sometimes of short pieces of bone, somewhat similar to bugles, which being of various colours, are in many instances arranged with considerable taste. Necklaces are also made of pieces of reed.

The man in the moon, or green amulet, is suspended from the neck upon all occasions of full dress, though indeed it is very commonly worn at other times. There are smaller ones, made to be worn by children. That which I have delineated is of the size usually worn by adults.

The men, whether dressed or in their ordinary clothing, carry a waddy, suspended by a thong from the wrist. The waddy is in figure somewhat resembling a large battle-dore, and is usually formed of hard black stone, but some are made of bone taken from the head of the whale. This instrument is the sword of New Zealand, and proves as destructive a weapon as the sword of Europeans.

Whenever they dress for any particular occasion, the body is anointed all over with a composition of red earth and fish oil, or any other greasy substance they can procure; and in proportion to the elegance required, a greater or less quantity is employed. If they wish to appear remarkably splendid, or in full dress, rouge and grease are lavished upon their persons with the utmost profusion.

The dress of the military is a mat also, but in the manufacture of which much more labour is bestowed than upon any of the

others; the materials are the same as those of the dress mats, but so tightly woven, that when hanging loose a spear will not penetrate it: this gives it the double advantage of a dress and a shield.

The war-mat is generally ornamented with a border, which frequently displays a great degree of taste: the Vandyke is a common pattern.

The priests, if so they may be called, appear to attend but little to the ornaments of dress. I believe they use but little, if any, red earth, either on their persons or hair; the unctuous matter is used by them as a defence to the skin against the rays of the sun. Their heads are destitute of ornament, the hair being simply collected into a knot on the crown. The mat they wear is of a texture suited to the season.

The children go perfectly naked till about eight years of age. They wear ear ornaments from earliest infancy.

*CHAP. IX.*

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Cultivation of Potatoes—Excellent Quality of this Root—  
Beneficial to the Health of a Ship's Company—The Tricks  
of the Natives in dealing for this Article—Modes of catch-  
ing Fish—Cookery—Construction of their Canoes.

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**T**HE inhabitants of this part of the world are by no means unskilled in arts and manufactures: among the former is their cultivation of the ground. This, it is true, is confined to the growth of one vegetable, but in which they are remarkably successful: I allude to potatoes; and indeed I never met with that root of a better quality: they keep remarkably well, and we provided a stock of them sufficient to supply the whole ship's company for several months.

And here it may not be improper to re-

mark, that in my opinion no kind of food taken to sea has a greater tendency to preserve the health of a ship's company, or to recover it from the effects of a long voyage. I think I have observed more benefit derived in cases of scurvy from eating the root raw with vinegar, than from any other remedy: it appears to be most efficacious if taken in the morning fasting.

I could not learn when they first became possessed of this invaluable root; they have, however, had some opportunities of changing their seed, which has been of great advantage to them. Cutting is not in practice, the smaller potatoes being always preserved for seed.

Their cultivation has hitherto been attended with considerable disadvantages, owing to the want of proper implements: the only mode of turning the soil being with a wooden spade; but as the soil is light, this impediment is not so great as might be imagined.

Their potatoe inclosures are not planted

with European regularity, but they are productive, and do no discredit to their owners.

Though the natives are exceedingly fond of this root they eat them but sparingly, on account of their great value in procuring iron by barter from European ships that touch at this part of the coast. The utility of this metal is found to be so great, that they would suffer almost any privation, or inconvenience, for the possession of it; particularly when wrought into axes, adzes, or small hatchets: the potatoes are consequently preserved with the greatest care against the arrival of a vessel. Their mode of preserving them is upon a platform, erected upon a single post, about ten feet in height.

The mode of bringing potatoes to the ship is in small baskets, made of the green native flax, and of various sizes, containing from eight to thirty pounds weight. In dealing for this article the natives make as good a bargain as they possibly can, add-

ing to your demand one small basket at a time, of the value of which they endeavour to convince you they are perfectly aware; and in some instances they will trick you out of a basket or two in handing them on board, with all the dexterity of a Jewish or Christian dealer.

I believe they usually have two crops in the year, and I have not heard that they ever fail from accidental causes.

The potatoe is the only vegetable cultivated by the natives; they have had the seed of several others, but as they are found ill calculated for trade, they have been neglected. The diffusion of cabbage seed has been so general over this part, that you would suppose it an indigenous plant of the country.

Nature has spared them the trouble of cultivating their favorite haddawai, or fern, as it is found every where in great abundance.

The next art I shall speak of, as subservient to the purposes of existence, is

their modes of catching fish ; but as they do not differ from those in use amongst the natives of other islands of the pacific ocean, it will not be necessary to dwell upon them, or detail them minutely. The larger fish are sometimes speared, but the usual method of taking them, of all sizes, is by means of nets and hooks.

The nets are composed of line formed of the native flax, and are large, and well adapted to the purposes for which they are intended.

The hooks are formed of the outer rim of the ear-shell, well polished, and barbed at the extremity. The line is of flax, and of great strength and durability: their quality indeed is so excellent, that it is desirable to obtain some of them for the purpose of taking bonetas, albacore, or dolphin, on the passage to Europe. The natives will receive our fish-hooks in exchange for them.

The fish-hook, whether native or European, they call mallow.

The bait made use of is usually a limpet,

or a piece of raw fish ; and from the great dexterity of the fishermen, and the vast quantity of fish, with which this harbour abounds, the natives of this part are most abundantly supplied with this excellent article of food.

When speaking of the dexterity of the fishermen, I should have mentioned that of the fisherwomen also; for the women here are as expert at all the useful arts as the men, sharing equally the fatigue and the danger with them upon all occasions, excepting war; in which, though they undergo considerable fatigue, they do not participate in the danger.

I have commenced my account of the arts in New Zealand with those relating to the means of procuring food, as being the primary consideration in savage life; and as it will be understood, that the natives in general are abundantly supplied, it will be proper in the next place to say something of their culinary operations.

Roasting and broiling are the common

modes of cooking in most uncivilized countries; they are much in use here: but they have a method of dressing fish that struck me as rather uncommon, and therefore I shall describe it. The fish being cleaned, is enveloped in a quantity of leaves of the cabbage, and bound about with tendrils; it is then laid upon a stone that has been previously heated, upon which it is occasionally turned, so that the steam extricated from the leaves serves the purpose of boiling water. The leaves being taken off, the fish is found to be well cooked and unbroken. I have tasted them cooked in this manner by the natives, and thought them excellent. They probably would not have recourse to this method, had they any way of boiling water among them; but, however, it is an admirable substitute. The greens forming the immediate covering of the fish are eaten with it. Potatoes are also cooked in the same manner.

As salt, or other savory substances, are not in use among the natives, they are not

excited to eat more than their natural appetite prompts them to do ; but perhaps this is a fortunate circumstance, as were any means employed to increase it, abundant as the supply of food is in this part, it would not prove equal to the demand.

The dog, as an article of food, is, I believe, always roasted, and is esteemed good eating ; indeed, as it is an animal that is, in this country, not an unclean feeder, I see no reason why it should not be considered so, particularly as it is almost the only animal food to be obtained.

Thus it will appear that the operations of a New Zealand kitchen are few, and exceedingly simple, but they accomplish the principal object of all cookery, the action of fire upon the food ; and though they would not please the palate of an European, the natives here are perfectly well satisfied with them, and rise from their meal with as much cheerfulness as an alderman, and with much more activity.

Intimately connected with the arts which the natives of New Zealand employ to procure subsistence, is that of making their canoes, as their fish is chiefly taken in them.

Their canoes are formed of the trunk of a fir tree, hollowed out by the adze, and usually raised upon by a plank of a foot broad on each side: they are of various dimensions, from thirty to sixty feet in length, and upwards, and from two feet six inches to more than five feet broad; sharp at each extremity, and about three feet deep, including the plank before-mentioned. This plank is united to the body of the canoe by ligatures, and a quantity of rush or flax placed in the seam, so as to answer the purpose of caulking. Their war canoes are ornamented with carving and painting, and many of them are really very handsome. These will contain upwards of thirty warriors, and they sometimes lash two of them together. Ten or fifteen of these double

canoes must form a powerful fleet, and would prove formidable to an European merchant ship.

The common canoes are seldom more than about thirty feet in length; these sometimes contain two families, that come off to the ship for the purpose of trade.

There is usually a division in the canoe, formed of wattle, to prevent the dealings of the two families from interfering with each other. They are also provided with nets, hooks, and lines, as an almost inseparable part of their equipment.

Paddles are universally made use of, and from the great strength and activity of the natives, the canoe is impelled forward with uncommon velocity: a large stone supplies the place of an anchor.

*CHAP. X.*

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War—Warlike Instruments—Enmity between two Tribes—  
Manufacture of their Mats and Tools.

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NEXT in point of consequence to the arts, subservient to the purposes of existence, is that of war, of which I shall say a few words.

It did not happen during my stay here that any warlike operations took place among the natives: this, I conceive, was not the case, from the neighbouring chiefs being at peace with each other, as I believe those “piping times” are rarely known here, but that there did not occur any convenient opportunity for meeting in the field: it therefore cannot be expected that I can describe the “pomp and circumstance” of

a campaign; all that I can say of their art of war will consequently be confined to a description of the instruments they use in carrying it on. I was indebted for my information in this instance, as indeed in many others, to Moyhanger: he was capable of speaking upon the subject from having taken the field upon several occasions. He bore about him many marks of his military exploits, of which he was as proud as any European hero. His wounds had been received in engaging the tribe of a chief residing on the opposite side of the bay, named Oorootooke, to whom Moyhanger's tribe had vowed eternal enmity. Even upon purchasing the tools he took with him at a shop in the Strand, he was much struck with the convenient form of a common bill-hook; I purchased three for him, and brandishing one of them, in a sort of extacy he exclaimed, "Matta, matta, Oorootooke, I will kill Oorootooke;" and I am convinced that want of opportunity

alone will prevent him from carrying his threat into execution.

The spear, the common instrument of destruction in use all over the pacific ocean, is also employed here, and is nearly thirty feet long: it is made of hard wood, and is sometimes pointed at each extremity, but not universally. The natives, by indefatigable practice, are particularly expert in throwing this weapon.

The battle-axe is also made of hard wood, and is about five feet in length: the head is nearly semicircular, and about eight inches in diameter; the edge of which is made moderately sharp: the extremity of the handle, it is all of one piece of wood, is pointed, and intended to be used as a pike occasionally. When acting on the defensive, they are very dexterous in turning off a spear with the battle-axe.

The waddy I before spoke of is intended to be used at close quarters, as a sort of tomahawk.

They have no shield, the war-mat answering all the purposes of one.

The purposes for which the instruments of war are formed in New Zealand, I believe seldom fail of being accomplished. In Europe the musket, even during a war between two nations, may in many instances only be used in firing harmlessly at a review, or exultingly in volleys or feux de joye; the sword may slumber peaceably in its scabbard, except when its dazzling brightness is displayed upon the same occasions; but I believe the instruments of destruction of New Zealand are rarely formed without their subsequent performance of some death-doing deed, either in the service of the chief, or to execute the vengeance of its owner in cases of individual animosity.

There is an exercise peculiar to all their instruments of war, and their youths have much time and attention bestowed to render them expert in their various uses.

An essential part of their warlike operations is their grimace, gestures, and shout-

ings; these are all intended to set the enemy at defiance, and are undoubtedly well calculated to inspire the beholder with terror; but as the natives are so much accustomed to these exhibitions, they in all probability are not easily terrified or intimidated by them.

The same mode of warfare is employed on the water as on the land; after the preparatory shouting, grimace, &c. have been carried on in the adverse canoes for some time, the paddles impel the warriors to the contest, which instantly commences with unbounded fury.

Of their manufactures the principal article is their mats, which I have before spoken of as the only clothing in use among them. Those worn as their ordinary covering are made of a strong bladed grass, woven into a coarse mat of flax, so as to leave the outside shaggy, and form a coating similar to thatch: it is two inches in thickness, and from the grass being so disposed as to turn off the wet, it must be almost impenetrable

to the weather. These, I imagine, are made with little labor from their setting but a small value upon them.

Their dress-mats are made of the untwisted flax, in which state it has much the appearance of flos silk of a light yellow colour.

The war-mat is made of the flax very tightly twisted into threads; the twisting of which is performed by rolling with the hand upon the knee: their line and larger cord is all made by the method sailors call laying, and they have it of great length.

The war-mat in substance is much stouter than any canvas, and, as I before mentioned, when held loose upon the arm, forms an excellent defence to the person of the wearer.

Their mode of weaving, which is chiefly performed by women, is by suspending the warp; the weft being held in the hand, as a ball, is passed between the threads of the warp alternately, and pressed more or less

close according to the purpose for which the mat is intended.

Independently of the pattern formed in the weaving, by the difference of colour in the thread, their mats sometimes receive additional ornament from the needle.

The manufacture of their implements of war, their tools, and musical instruments, is carried on by the men; many of them are finished with a great degree of nicety, and on which, in some instances, much time and labor is bestowed in carving.

The implements of war have been spoken of, and of their musical instruments I shall speak hereafter; but in this place I shall say a few words respecting their common tools; these consist of adzes, chisels, small carving tools, and needles for working the ornamental parts of their mats.

The tools properly belonging to the natives, are all formed of the green talc before mentioned, and their names render any particular description of them unne-

cessary. They prefer iron for all their tools, when they can procure it; but as they are unacquainted with the method of hardening this metal, they have almost as much trouble in keeping an edge to the tool as in the work they are employed upon.

*CHAP. XI.*

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Language—Vocabulary—Numerals.

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THE language of these people I have reason to believe is copious, and it is by no means wanting in harmony. From the vociferation in the canoes, which came alongside the ship, an inattentive person would conceive that their language was discord itself; but from attending to their softer conversations, and their affectionate greetings, independently of their songs, I think I am warranted in saying, that the language of New Zealand possesses a considerable degree of softness.

Without attempting to say any thing of its construction, I shall give a vocabulary of

their language, which, I conceive, may be of use to persons visiting this island ; and may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to many others, who are exempt from the toil and danger of distant navigation.

By the help of the native I brought to England with me, I acquired as much practical knowledge of their tongue as would enable me to make myself understood upon most subjects. It is true, he would sometimes laugh at my ignorance and want of comprehension ; but, on the whole, he was so complaisant as to pronounce me a tolerably apt scholar.

I shall not swell these pages by a long account of words not likely to come into use during a transient visit, but merely give such as will enable the navigator, or visitor, to make himself understood, as to the common topics of conversation in his intercourse with the natives.

## VOCABULARY.



Dar .....	The sun.
Marrammah .....	The moon.
Paucoora .....	Clouds.
Whyttoo .....	A star.
Oota .....	Land, the shore.
Tungata .....	A man.
Wyeena .....	A woman.
Tamoneke .....	A boy.
Coetedo .....	A girl.
Oopoko .....	The head.
Conohee .....	The eye.
Echoo .....	The nose.
Nootoo .....	The mouth.
Neehoo .....	The Teeth.
Arrero .....	The tongue.
Cakee .....	The neck.
Pocohoohee .....	The shoulder.
Dingadinga .....	The arm.
Pahro .....	The hand.
Mattacurrah .....	Fingers, or toes.
Mattecoocoo .....	Finger or toe nails.
Shoopay .....	The belly.

Oomah .....	The chest.
Pahpah .....	The breech.
Ooha .....	The thigh.
Turee .....	The knee.
Poonapoona .....	The leg.
Wyewye .....	The foot.
Ooroo-ooroo .....	Hair.
Coway .....	The chin.
Payow .....	The beard.
Toocunna .....	Brother.
Toocunna Wyeena .....	Sister.
Kakahow .....	A mat, or clothing.
Matta-matta .....	Ill, hurt, bad.
Matta-matta-kiki .....	Hungry.
Matta-matta-yaieda .....	Tired.
Kiki .....	Food.
Yaieda .....	Walking.
Corocoro .....	Drink.
Corero .....	Speaking.
Wyata .....	Singing.
Aroroikee .....	A native song, with action.
Ugheeo .....	Whistling.
Catha .....	Laughing.
Arroh .....	Crying.
Maree .....	Coughing.
Oohurrie .....	Spitting.
Cokee .....	Throwing a spear.
Maureepa .....	A knife.
Too .....	To stand erect.
Noho .....	To sit down.
Moe .....	To lie down.

Moe-moe	Sleep, also death.
Moora	A light.
Curreerah	Blue.
Cocowhy	Red.
Coturrie	Yellow.
Narrahow	Black, or dark brown.

I could not find that they had any name for green.

Whakee	Yesterday.
Iheena	To-day.
Apopo	To-morrow.
Atieda	The day after.
Awhakee	The third day.
Awhakeenue	The fourth.
Qkeeo	To-night.
Matohee	To-morrow night.
Racoonue	The night after.
Tooroo	The night after that.
Okiero	Carving.
Mooca	Thread, cord, rope.
Nue	Much, enough.
Nuenuee	A great quantity, or large.
As Nuenuee Mooca	A large rope.
Itteeittee	Little, small.
Whou	A carving tool, small chisel.
Hurramy	Come here.
Tuwhittee	Go, go hence.
Matuckeetuckee	See, seeing.
Terringa	Hear, hearing.
Piannah	Good.
Miti	Fine, agreeable.
Kiooda	Bad, improper.

Keenana .....	Nasty.
Wedder-wedder .....	Heat.
Mackaredy .....	Cold.
Koraddee .....	A dog.
Eka .....	Fish.
Manoo .....	A bird.
Mattow .....	A fish-hook.
Racoo .....	Wood.
Achee .....	Fire.
Whey .....	Water.
Wauka .....	A canoe.
Cowpooka .....	A ship.
Tokee .....	Iron.
Narko .....	Fat, grease.
Ingwau .....	} What, what do you call this?
Wurrie .....	
Amoco .....	A house, or hut.
	Tattooing.
Rungateeda .....	A friend.

## NUMERALS.

Cotihi .....	One.
Cadoca .....	Two.
Catoodoo .....	Three.
Cawha .....	Four.
Cadeema .....	Five.
Cahoonoo .....	Six.
Caheetoo .....	Seven.
Cawhadoo .....	Eight.
Caheewha .....	Nine.

Kanghahoodo .....	Ten.
Matihi .....	Eleven.
Madooda .....	Twelve.
Matoodoo .....	Thirteen.
Mawha .....	Fourteen.
Madeema .....	Fifteen.
Mahoonoo .....	Sixteen.
Mawhetoo .....	Seventeen.
Mawhadoo .....	Eighteen.
Maheewha .....	Nineteen.
Catteekow .....	Twenty.
Catteekow-Cotihi .....	One score.
———— Cadooa .....	Two ditto, &c. &c.

Thus the natives reckon by scores, marking each score by their fingers, or by pieces of stick: they go on without the smallest difficulty or embarrassment in counting as far as twenty score, or catteekow-catteekow, but beyond that number I believe they seldom enumerate; contenting themselves with repeating the word catteekow a great many times when the number exceeds the limits of their calculation: thus, were you to enquire the population of their island, the answer would be catteekow, tungata-catteekow, catteekow, repeated ten

or a dozen times, constantly clapping the hands, and accompanied with a tone of voice sufficiently expressive of their idea that the number is far beyond their power of ascertaining.

*CHAP. XII.*

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Music, vocal and instrumental—Musical Instruments—  
Dancing.

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**T**HE music of the New Zealanders is superior to what might be expected. The tone of voice of the natives is, in a considerable degree, melodious ; and their instruments such as afford a variety of pleasing simple notes, and serve to beguile the idle hours of the tedium that would otherwise attend them.

The advantages of this great resource are very general ; not confined, as in many other parts of the world, to a few performers, whose vocal powers, or musical acquirements, draw crowded theatres, and enchant thousands ; here every man is his own mu-

sician, and the instrument he plays upon being conveniently portable, he is never at a loss for the means of entertainment.

The music of their songs is generally well adapted to the theme ; many of these are of a pathetic nature, others amatorial, and a great part of them humorous. Those of a pathetic nature are well suited to the subject. The amorous songs appear not so much to depend upon the strain for communicating the sentiment, as upon gesture and grimace, which, in many instances, are both extravagant and indecent. Their humorous songs afford them much entertainment ; the subject being such, and the description of it so ludicrous, as, in many instances, to occasion a total suspension of the performance, by the laughter of the audience.

Many of their songs are accompanied by a beating of the breast, which they perform to time, making the breast a sort of natural drum. The effect would not be amiss were

it not that the beating encreases in violence as the concert proceeds, so that toward the end of a song, a by-stander would be much alarmed for the safety, or, indeed, for the life of the performer.

It is customary for the song to be begun by one person, and, at the end of each verse, all the company join in chorus, beating their breasts as before-mentioned. This union of singing and action they call aro-roi-kee, and it is a very favorite amusement.

Their songs to the rising and setting sun, are peculiarly well adapted to express their feelings. On the rising of the sun the air is cheerful, the arms are spread out as a token of welcome, and the whole action denotes a great degree of unmixed joy ; while on the contrary, his setting is regretted in tones of a most mournful nature ; the head is bowed down in a melancholy manner, and every other action denotes their sorrow for his departure.

The song to the moon is of a grave and

melancholy character, apparently expressive of awe and adoration.

They have songs appropriated to the meeting and separation of friends, which are equally well adapted to express their sensations.

Their musical instruments are similar to those of many islands of the Pacific. The flute is an instrument in almost universal use ; it is about six or seven inches long, with three holes on one side, and one on the other, and open at each extremity. The music produced by this instrument is simple but pleasing, and when a number of performers unite their efforts, sitting in the open air in a native village, it will be found to be very interesting. The effect is considerably heightened by the mild temperature of the climate and the beauty of the scenery.

On this instrument much time and labor is bestowed in carving and inlaying with portions of the ear shell. The particular

pattern principally depends upon the owner's fancy, but it frequently happens that neither the ornamental parts, or the form of the instrument itself, are strictly decent.

They have another instrument formed of two pieces of wood bound together, so as to produce a tube about the size of a fife, whose figure is bellied out about midway, and at which part they make a small hole. This instrument is inflated at one extremity, while the other is occasionally stopped and opened so as to produce some variety in the modulation of the sound.

Thus it will appear that though the music of New Zealand is not remarkable for its variety, yet it affords an ample fund of amusement to the natives, particularly their humorous lays, which I have seen, in some instances, produce such violent and tumultuous mirth as could scarcely be exceeded.

The dancing of the natives of New Zealand is, I imagine, similar to that prac-

tised in many islands of the Pacific Ocean. It appears to be merely intended to promote cheerfulness, but as their modes of expressing cheerfulness are unrefined by education, and unrestrained by the customs of the country, they frequently are such as to violate the laws of delicacy in point of gesture, grimace, and other accompaniments: they are, indeed, so faulty in this respect, that I shall not enter into a description of them.

The natives, like most other men in a state of nature, have no idea of half measures; thus, if they dance, they enter so much into the spirit of the amusement as to exhaust themselves by excessive fatigue.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

**T**HE prevailing winds in the latitude of New Zealand being westerly, that island is generally seen when sailing to the eastward, and Cape North is usually the land first observed. I have delineated its appearance, bearing west, as forming a more striking outline in that point of view than any other. The entrance to the Bay of Islands cannot, I imagine, be mistaken.—Cape Brit forms the opposite side of the entrance to that I have described, and which I have also delineated, together with a remarkable rock at its extremity. Cape Colville is about thirty miles south-east of Cape Brit, and appears as represented in the plate.

To navigators wishing to visit the Bay of Islands from the eastward, these representations of head-lands may be of use, but

this, as I before observed, not being the common route, I have been less particular in speaking of the land on the south-eastern shore than that of the north-western side of the bay.

South whalers have hitherto been very successful in procuring spermaceti whales on this coast, which, if frequented by a moderate number of ships, they would, no doubt, generally speaking, obtain a cargo ; but of late years this trade has so much increased in these seas, that the whales have taken the alarm ; and, in consequence, their customary haunts in many instances are forsaken. It has frequently happened that a particular coast or island has been reported to be frequented by a great number of whales, and no sooner does this information transpire, than ships are instantly fitted out to go in search of them, both from Europe and America.—The consequence is, the fish are soon in great measure, either destroyed by the

harpoon, or driven from their favorite spot by repeated disturbance.

My short residence in New Zealand would not authorize me to speak of the climate in general, I therefore omitted it altogether in the body of the work ; but that it is never intensely cold, may be presumed, from its latitude ; the heat of summer is, I imagine, prevented from being oppressive by breezes from the sea : during my stay in September and October, the thermometer ranged from fifty to sixty degrees.

That the climate is salubrious cannot be doubted, for neither the appearance or accounts of the natives indicate the prevalence of disease. From this happy state medical practice has hitherto been unknown among them, but I much fear the visits of some European ships have rendered professional assistance necessary to prevent great numbers of them from falling victims to a most distressing malady.

In our intercourse with the uncivilized natives of any part of the world, our conduct should submit to the government of conscience, but as this monitor is, in many instances, totally disregarded, I think the captain of a ship might be required to ascertain that his sailors were incapable of communicating a disease which would entail misery upon the future population of a healthy and happy country.

I am inclined to believe, in many instances where disagreement takes place between Europeans and savages, the former are the aggressors. The lowest profligate of Europe fancies himself a superior being, and treats the untaught native of a peaceful isle, as an animal almost unworthy his consideration ; he communicates the diseases of civil life, and commits acts of treachery and outrage without the least remorse. Acts of this description are handed down to posterity, by tradition, among the natives, and they revenge the injuries done to their ancestors upon all Europeans that

come within their power. Thus, in many instances, the cruelty and perfidy experienced by Europeans, in various parts of the uncivilized world, should not be wholly attributed to natural propensities, but in part to the gratification of revenge for former injuries.

And is this conduct such as to excite our surprize? Let us, for a moment, consider its application to New Zealand; a race of people hitherto enjoying a constitution of body remarkably sound and healthy. In a few generations, in all probability, how great will be the change—children of diseased parents, they will grow up a puny race; and, in many instances, both miserable and disgusting; in no respect resembling the hardy inhabitants of the island, previously to their unhappy communications with civilized man. They will bear about them the traces of the injuries we have inflicted, and can it appear extraordinary that they should, at some future time, demand vengeance for their suffer-

ings. I therefore cannot too forcibly recommend, that in all communications with savages our conduct should be such as to leave no unfavourable impression, either of our moral character or personal qualities. A fact came to my knowledge respecting a transaction of bartering one article for another with these people, which demonstrated great want of humanity ; but as I have no wish to injure the party, I shall carefully suppress its publication. I believe the heart of the man is not naturally bad, and I hope that reflecting upon the circumstance, will induce him to be more conscientious in future, upon similar occasions.

In many islands of the pacific ocean European fugitives, and others, who have been put on shore for mutinous or improper conduct, have taken up their abode: a man of this description resides in this part of New Zealand: he shuns all communication with Europeans, and on the approach of a ship retires from the coast to the interior. His country, or the motives that induce him to remain here, are un-

known: he is spoken well of by the natives, and has adopted their manners and customs. The native female who associates with him, and one of his children, I have seen several times, and the difference between this child and those of the unmixed native is very remarkable: the native child looks full in your face with perfect confidence; this half-bred child is all bashfulness, and when you attempt to carress it, clings to its mother with marks of apprehension and distrust. Its complexion is the same as the natives, but it is distinguishable from them by having hair of a light flaxen colour. As to personal appearance it is by no means superior to the native, and there is no reason to suppose that it will excel in qualities of the mind.

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### CONCLUSION.

From the preceding pages I imagine it will be seen that New Zealand is a country highly interesting: the part of it which I

have attempted to describe is of greater importance to Europeans than any other, on account of the ocean in its vicinity being very much frequented by spermaceti whales, and the ample supply of refreshment it affords. The harbours are safe and capacious, the country beautiful, the soil favourable to cultivation; and the natives are in all respects a superior race of Indians. These advantages hold out great inducements for colonization, which may hereafter deserve the attention of some European power. The exorbitant price of European labour in new colonies, it is extremely probable would be obviated by the assistance of the natives: their intelligence is such as to render them capable of instruction, and I have no doubt but they would prove as essentially useful to a colony established in their country, as the natives of India prove to our Asiatic dominions.

## ACCOUNT OF

## MOYHANGER,

*THE NATIVE OF NEW ZEALAND.*

OF Moyhanger, the native of New Zealand, whom I brought to England, I have before spoken, in order to shew the affectionate disposition of the natives of this island: I shall now add some account of his conduct upon and subsequently to his departure from his own country.

Our sailing from the bay was, for several days, prevented by adverse winds, after Moyhanger and his friends had taken a formal leave of each other, during which time their visits were several times repeated.

A day or two previously to our departure I had him equipped in European clothing; it was coarse, and such as is usually worn

by sailors at sea; but however it pleased him and all his kindred: he appeared to assume a sort of superiority over his matted acquaintance, and they eyed him in a manner expressive of their idea of his being highly favoured by the fickle goddess. Moyhanger bore up against the last farewell with much resolution; but as our distance from the land increased, his feelings suffered exceedingly. The sun set beautifully over his native island, and his eye dwelt steadfastly upon it till darkness concealed it from further view. The recollection of scenes of youthful happiness, which he was leaving to traverse an element that affords but little of pleasure or repose, frequently brought the big tear into his eye; but Moyhanger was determined to be a man: he sung his evening song and retired to rest.

For several days following Moyhanger looked anxiously to the westward, the direction in which his native land had disappeared, but he soon recovered his spirits,

and was not only merry himself but the cause of mirth in others.

During the long and dreary course between New Zealand and Cape Horn, Moyhanger preserved a great degree of cheerfulness—his morning and evening song were never forgotten: he amused himself among the sailors, and frequently exercised his talent for mimicry at their expense.

The distant view of Cape Horn gave him much satisfaction; I believe indeed that he began to apprehend that he had embarked on a world of waters in the literal sense of the word.

When we approached the land, and discovered it covered with snow, he appeared to be a good deal disappointed, and concluded that he had done wrong in leaving a fine fertile country for one that appeared to be sterile in the extreme.

They estimate the value of land by the quantity of potatoes it produces, and as there were no signs of cultivation here,

Moyhanger was very glad to turn his back upon it, and we proceeded on our way to St. Helena. Many sea birds seen on our passage were new to him, and attracted his attention; and the flying fish afforded him much amusement. He swam uncommonly well, as may be supposed; and in warm weather, the ship proceeding but slowly, he frequently indulged in bathing: upon one of these occasions a very large shark had nearly put a stop to poor Moyhanger's travels: we saw his danger and alarmed him, and he narrowly escaped the jaws of the ravenous monster. The shark followed the ship for some time: Moyhanger contemplated it with horror, frequently pronouncing the words *kiooda eka, matta matta*, Moyhanger—very bad fish to destroy Moyhanger. At length, to his great joy, we made the island of St. Helena.

The fine climate, the buildings on shore, and the numerous ships in the road, rendered the scene exhilarating to all on board; but Moyhanger was perfectly delighted: he

danced and sung, and exclaimed, piannah miti, very good, very fine, repeatedly; and when I informed him that the island produced abundance of excellent potatoes, I believe his native country was almost forgotten.

During the interval between our coming to an anchor, and my taking him on shore, a salute was fired from the battery on Ladder-hill; his fear and astonishment were now excessive; he lay down on the deck, stopped his ears, and I believe thought that his final dissolution was at hand; however, as the firing continued, and he still remained unhurt, he gradually acquired courage and confidence: but upon all similar occasions he expressed some uneasiness, and constantly stopped his ears, saying, matta matta teringa, it gives pain to my ears.

We now went on shore, and nothing escaped Moyhanger's observation. The quantity of large anchors, ordnance, and other articles formed of iron, astonished him; he seemed to have hitherto entertain-

ed no adequate idea of our national wealth. The military attracted much of his attention: he had a disposition to quiz whenever an opportunity presented itself, whether in the person or attire of individuals, and the dress of the garrison enabled him to exercise his propensity: he would sometimes make so free in this respect, that in all probability he would have been roughly handled, had I not been present to assure the offended party that no insult could be intended, and that his rudeness proceeded entirely from his ignorance of our manners and customs.

He approved very much of the buildings at St. Helena, but of the island itself he had a very unfavourable opinion, frequently saying, Kiooda oota, very bad land.

The first time he saw a yoke of oxen his wonder was very great, having no idea of an animal of that size; and he soon after saw a man on horseback, which so much pleased him that he laughed heartily, and when the animal set off at a moderate

canter, Moyhanger accompanied him up the valley: he then returned to me and expressed his approbation of that mode of conveyance. The regimental band delighted him exceedingly; indeed, for music of any kind, he had a very strong passion; I have seen him in raptures at a violin. Every thing was new, and most things pleased him. I introduced him to Governor Patten, who, I told him, was chief of the island: he was much pleased with the governor, and frequently repeated to me, Piannah tippeehee-piannah.

St. Helena does not abound in great variety, and Moyhanger, in a short time after our arrival, preferred the ship to the shore. He had acquaintances on board, and he found great amusement in fishing, at which he was very expert. During our stay here he had another narrow escape from a shark: he was bathing one morning, when one of these voracious animals entered the road, and was within a short distance of Moyhanger, who reached the ship in time to

save himself from destruction: unfortunately this monster of the deep was more fortunate upon another occasion: an officer of dragoons, on his passage from India, fell a victim to his rapaciousness. We proceeded on our passage to England, and nothing material occurred to excite the attention of Moyhanger: it was however worthy of remark how much his sight and hearing were superior to other persons on board the ship: the sound of a distant gun was distinctly heard, or a strange sail readily discernable by Moyhanger, when no other man on board could hear or perceive them.

At length the long wished for land, the land of promise to Moyhanger, appeared in view, and the abundant supply of fish, meat, and vegetables of an Irish port made a favourable impression upon him respecting our country. The number of ships, from which he estimated our wealth and population, was a constant source of wonder, which upon sailing up to the port of London became perfect astonishment.

I had dispatches for government, and it was necessary I should proceed to London from Cork, by way of Dublin and Holyhead. The ship was detained several days by contrary winds, during which time Moyhanger regretted my absence in a most affectionate manner.

Upon the arrival of the ship in the River Thames, I went to meet Moyhanger, who was very much pleased to see me. The great quantity of shipping, and the appearance of London altogether excited a degree of surprise greater than any he had heretofore experienced; but it gave rise to a reflection that cast a gloom upon his countenance. He told me that in New Zealand he was a man of some consequence, but he saw that in such a country as he was now in, his consideration must be entirely lost: however, Moyhanger never took any thing to heart for any length of time, and he accompanied me to the shore with great cheerfulness.

This immense metropolis has amazed the

most enlightened; it will not therefore appear extraordinary that an uncultivated native of the antipodes should be struck with the greatest possible degree of wonder. We landed at the easternmost part of the town, and had some distance to walk before we could procure a hackney coach: he had during this perambulation something to admire in every thing he saw. The shops with immense stores of ironmongery excited much of his attention; as we passed houses where those articles were presented for sale, he always observed to me, *Piannah Oota nue nue tokee*—very good country, plenty of iron. Commodities of real utility uniformly claimed his first consideration. The shops that exhibited articles of dress and ornamental finery excited his laughter; while those that displayed substantial cloathing appeared to give him real satisfaction. Through the part of the town we had to walk, there are many shops of the latter description; whenever he passed one, he observed to me, *Piannah, nue nue*

Kakahow—This is very good, there is plenty of cloathing.

The sailors had learnt him the familiar mode of address,—How do you do, my boy? Moyhanger found it useful in his walk, for the singularity of his appearance attracted much notice from the passengers: they frequently stood to gaze at him. Moyhanger had a vast deal of good nature, and whenever he observed this, he faced about and offered his hand, with, How do you do, my boy? His appearance intimidated many, and they withdrew from his proffered kind shake by the hand.

The coach gave him great satisfaction: when the horses first started off, the motion seemed to alarm him a little; but with me he soon gained confidence. He looked out on each side—then in front—then appeared thoughtful. I asked him how he liked our present situation: he replied, Piannah wurrie nuenue yaieda—Very good house, it walks very fast.

As we passed through a number of streets

in our way to my lodgings, at the west end of the town, nothing escaped his observation. The church steeples—the shops—the passengers—the horses and carriages, all called forth some singular remark. Of the height of the steeples he observed, Piannah wurrie tuwittee tuwittee paucoora—Very good house, it goes up to the clouds. On noticing any singularities, decrepitude, lameness, or infirmity, in a passenger, he always remarked, Kioōda tungata, or Kioōda wyeena—Good for nothing man or woman. His eye was constantly seeking articles of iron, cloathing, or food. Of some of the streets he observed, Nue nue tungata, nue nue wurrie, ittee ittee eka, ittee ittee potatoe—Plenty of men, plenty of houses, but very little fish, and very few potatoes.

I never could make Moyhanger pronounce the word England, therefore I was content to allow him to make use of Europe in its stead, which he pronounced without difficulty. Some times on our way he

would draw a comparison between this country and his own, which appeared to give rise to melancholy reflections. He would say, Nue nue Europe, ittee ittee New Zealand.

We arrived at my lodging, where Moyhanger joined my servant boy, who had been his companion during our passage to England, and he appeared perfectly happy.

Soon after my arrival I introduced Moyhanger to Earl Fitzwilliam. I told him that his lordship was a chief, and Moyhanger entered the mansion with becoming respect. The furniture and paintings pleased him highly, but with the affability of his lordship, and the Countess Fitzwilliam, he was quite delighted. Lord Milton and some noble relatives of Lord Fitzwilliam's were present, who all shared in Moyhanger's approbation. He was a great physiognomist, and approved or disliked at a first interview. The lines of his lordship's face pleased him more than those of any man, of whom I had yet heard his opinion. A

marble bust which represented his lordship, engrossed the whole of his attention for many minutes; he placed himself in a chair opposite to it, and contemplated the features with great admiration. He said, on his return to New Zealand he should endeavour to carve a figure in imitation of it. He whispered me whenever Lord Fitzwilliam turned his back, Piannah tippeehee—Very good chief; and with her ladyship and the company he was equally pleased.

The ornamental parts of the furniture did not make such an impression upon him, as might be imagined: Of the mirrors, and other splendid ornaments, he merely observed, Miti—they are very fine; and while I thought he was admiring the more striking objects, I found he was counting the chairs. He had procured a small piece of stick, which he had broken into a number of pieces to assist his recollection. He observed, Nue nue tungata noho tippeehee—A great number of men sit with the chief.

Moyhanger departed highly delighted with his visit ; he frequently requested me to repeat it, and often enquired after the health of the chief and his family.

It was extremely inconvenient to take Moyhanger to public exhibitions, or even to walk with him in the streets, on account of John Bull's curiosity : I therefore did not shew him so many of the lions as I otherwise should have done. I accompanied him to St. Paul's cathedral : the vast dimensions of this pile of building appeared to astonish him : the space beneath the dome he contemplated with much satisfaction, but he dwelt with infinite pleasure upon the monuments of our great men.

A great source of entertainment to this native was observing the passengers, making a variety of observations upon their faces and persons, and not unfrequently laughing heartily at their expense.

Wooden legs amused him very much.— One day he saw a man with two ; he called

me in great haste to observe the unfortunate fellow, saying, 'Tungata cadooa poona poona racoo—Here is a man with two wooden legs.

Noise or scolding he very much disliked; the dissonance of the London cries consequently displeased him; he would, upon these occasions, express himself, *Kiooda tungata*, or *kiooda wyeena nue une mum mum mum*—Bad man or woman to make such a noise.

Our markets afforded him much satisfaction, by enabling him to perceive that we were abundantly supplied with food; indeed the appearance of many of the passengers relieved him from any apprehension of want, if he had previously entertained any such ideas. Whenever he saw a corpulent man pass by he would say, *Tungata nue nue kiki*—That man has plenty to eat. How such an immense population could be fed was to him, at first, a mystery, seeing no appearance of cattle or cultivation; but the arrival of some droves

of oxen, and the waggon loads of vegetables that constantly passed our house, soon relieved him from any apprehension on our account.

I have mentioned my reasons for sending Moyhanger home in so short a time after his arrival, and the affectionate manner in which he took leave of me, in the body of the work. When he arrives in his own country he will be a very superior man in point of riches and useful knowledge. The use of carpenters' and coopers' tools he is tolerably well acquainted with, and I have no doubt if he remains in New Zealand, that he will remember his visit to Europe with peculiar satisfaction for the remainder of his life.

FINIS.

**ERRATA.**

Page 23, line 20, *for* "ever," *read* "even."

72, — 4, — "came," — "come."

*Directions to the Binder for placing the Plates.*

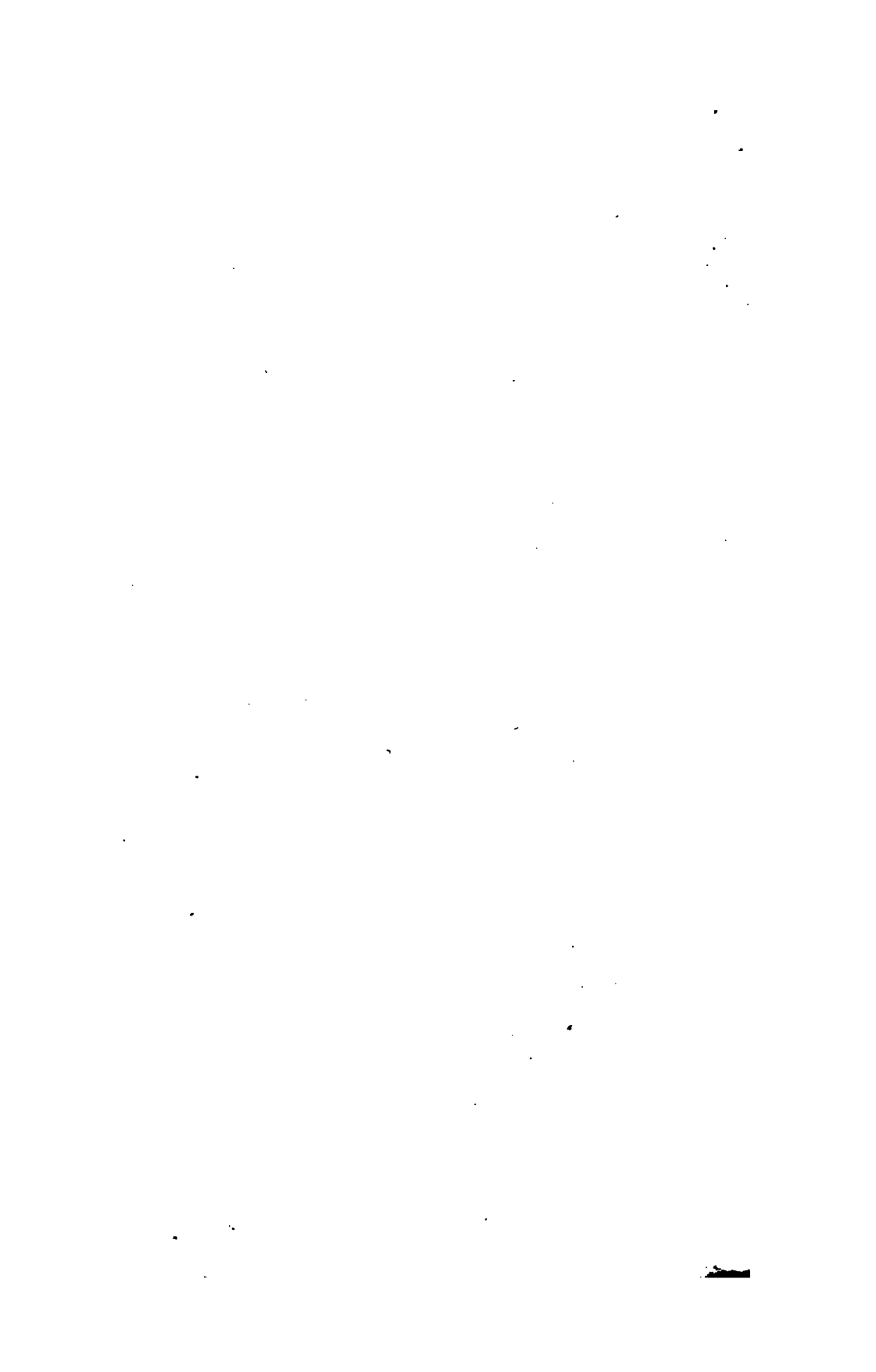


Portrait of Tiarra, to face Title.

Appearance of the North Cape of New Zealand, &c. to face Page . . 2

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